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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/646,441	08/24/2003	Luis Torres	305OE003	9724

7590 08/01/2005
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HUNG THANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2841	

DATE MAILED: 08/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/646,441

Applicant(s)

TORRES ET AL.

Examiner

HUNG T. NGUYEN

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Branch et al. (US 6335869) in view of Kriegisch et al. (US 4991057).

Regard claim 1, 14: Branch et al. discloses in figures (1-3) a pluggable video module (PVM) assembly, comprising: a housing (10) having a top (100), a bottom (86), a front (the two opening area of 32) and a back (30); a locking (84, 88) and release (80, 82) mechanism proximate the front (the two opening area of 32) of the PVM for securing the PVM within a host device; an electrical connector (68) proximate the back of the PVM for electrically connecting the PVM to a host device; an optical connector (128) proximate the front (the two opening area of 32) of the PVM for receiving an optical connector (128).

Branch et al. does not disclose a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM for receiving a key tab from a host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be inserted into a host receptacle having a key tab.

Kriegisch et al. discloses in figure 1 a key slot on the bottom and proximate the back of the PVM for receiving a key tab from a host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be inserted into a host receptacle having a key tab.

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Branch et al. and Kriegisch et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor to make electrical module.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to make a key slot over Branch et al. as taught by Kriegisch et al.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Branch et al. with Kriegisch et al. for the benefit of secure the module in place.

Regard claim 2, 15: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front includes a duplex optical port (receiving end of 128).

Regard claim 3, 16: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) includes a transmitting (TX) optical port (54).

Regard claim 4, 18, 22: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1 except, Branch et al. does not disclose the optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) includes a simplex transmitting (TX) optical port.

However, simplex transmitting (TX) is well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use and to make low cost products such as WAN, Broadband/Telecommunication.

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At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make simplex transmitting (TX) optical port depending on their applications need such as short distance or smaller bandwidth.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to make simplex transmitting (TX) for the benefit of reducing cost.

Regard claim 5: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a dual transmitting (TX) optical port (128).

Regard claim 6, 17: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a receiving (RX) optical port (56).

Regard claim 7, 23: Branch et al. discloses all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex receiving (RX) optical port except, Branch et al. does not disclose the simplex receiving (RX) optical port.

However, the simplex receiving (RX) are very well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use depending on its application need to manage the low connection loss.

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At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have simplex receiving (RX) optical port to reduce the loss of connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to make simplex receiving (RX) optical port for the benefit of reducing cost and the loss of connection.

Regard claim 8: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a dual receiving (RX) optical port (128).

Regard claim 9: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a duplex LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose the duplex LC connector.

However, the duplex LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable connection and high performance.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duplex LC connector for the benefit of stable, low loss connection.

Regard claim 10, 19: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a dual transmit (TX) LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a dual transmit (TX) LC connector.

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However, the duel transmit LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duel transmit (TX) LC connector for the benefit of stable, low loss connection and high performance.

Regard claim 11, 21: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a duel receiving (RX) LC connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a duel receiving (RX) LC connector.

However, the duel receiving (RX) LC connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a duel receiving (RX) LC connector to manage the stability, low loss and high performance connection.

Regard claim 12: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) of Claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector.

However, a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connectors are well know to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a simplex transmitting (TX) ST connector to manage the stability, low loss and high performance connection.

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Regard claim 13, 20: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, the pluggable video module (PVM) of Claim 1, wherein the optical connector proximate the front includes a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector except, Branch et al. does not disclose a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector.

However, a simplex receiving (RX) ST connectors are well known to one ordinary skill in the art to use for stable, low loss and high performance connection.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use a simplex receiving (RX) ST connector for the benefit of stability, low loss and high performance connection.

Regard claim 24, 25: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, a host cage (14) for receiving a pluggable video module (PVM), comprising: a top (14 and include the top portion of 10), a bottom (14 and include the lower port of 86), opposing sides, a front (14 and include the portion of 32), and a back (14 and include the portion of 30), an opening (14 and the rectangular opening with 112) proximate the front (14 and 32) for receiving a PVM; and a key tab (explain in claim 1) extending beyond an inside surface on the bottom of the host cage (14).

Regard claim 26, 27: Branch et al. disclose all the elements of the pluggable video module (PVM) in figure 3 as described above with respect to claim 1, a pluggable video module (PVM), comprising: a housing (explain in claim 1) having a top (explain in claim 1), a bottom (explain in claim 1), a front (explain in claim 1) and a back (explain in claim 1); a locking (explain in claim 1) and release (explain

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in claim 1) mechanism proximate the front (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for securing the PVM within a host device; an electrical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the back (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for electrically connecting the PVM to a host device, an one optical connector (explain in claim 1) proximate the front (explain in claim 1) of the PVM; a key (explain in claim 1) slot on the bottom (explain in claim 1) and proximate the back (explain in claim 1) of the PVM for receiving a key tab from a host device, and thereby allowing the PVM to be installed into a host receptacle having a key tab; and pathological circuitry (16, 18) for handling pathological conditions associated with digital video signals.

Relevant Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Zaremba (US 6762940) teaches the Pluggable Optical Transceiver with Push-Pull Actuator Release, Rudy, Jr. et al. (US 5128835) teaches the data current coupler with internal shielding for electronic package, Chiang (US 2004/0105239) teaches the Optical Transceiver Connection Module), Hwang et al. (US 6731510) teaches RJ Connector for Transceiver module, Peterson et al. (US 6430053) teaches Pluggable transceiver module, Medina (US 6556445) teaches Transceiver Module with Extended Release Lever.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUNG T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is 571-272-5983. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, KAMMIE CUNEO can be reached on 571-272-1957. The fax phone

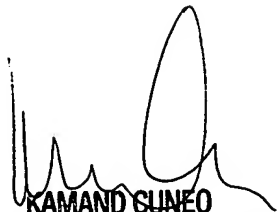
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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is
703-872-9306.

HN

Hung Thanh Nguyen

July 21, 2005



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